

Now Advertisements.

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TRAIN TIME, NEWMARKET.

For the convenience of our readers, we insert the times of the various Trains leaving Newmarket, to the north and south.

Direction	Time
Going South.	8:23 a. m.
Going North.	9:22 a. m.
Going South.	9:22 a. m.
Going North.	9:22 a. m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Nov. 8th, 1856.

Mr. Peter Shaw's sale of Stock, &c. takes place on Tuesday next, the 13th inst. Terms five months credit. See Advertisement.

We direct attention to an advertisement in to-day's issue from Mr. John W. Edmond, of Sharon. His story we understand, is well filled with choice goods.

Mr. Moncrieff, the travelling Lecturer of the Prohibitory Liquor Law League, delivered a second Address, in the Congregational Church, in this place, on Wednesday evening last; and although the night was dark and weather unpropitious, the attendance was good.

We are requested to remind our readers, that Mr. Minot, of Glasgow, will deliver a Lecture in the Court House this (Friday), evening, on the Science of Phenology. After the Lecture, a collection will be taken up in aid of the "Patriotic Fund." The subject is an interesting one, while the object is benevolent. Let Newmarket, for once, turn out en masse.

Stock to the amount of about \$1,000 was bought by the Butchers, at the Fair held in Newmarket, on Monday last the 5th inst.—chiefly sheep. The cattle—least a part of them—brought in for sale, were more like Pharaoh's lean kine than fat stock. Farmers should remember that butchers do not want to buy stock that they will have to feed several weeks before killing—they have plenty of such cattle at home.

We have received Nos. 1 and 2, of Hunter's "Medical Specialist," published in New York, by ROBERT HUNTER, M. D. The Specialist is issued in a neat quarto form, monthly, at the low price of 5s per annum—and is filled with instructive and interesting matter, on the nature and treatment of diseases of the Throat and Chest. Typographical of the work is of the first order. We take great pleasure in placing the Specialist on our exchange list.

The Last Evidence.

As if ashamed of his work, the architect of the present Condition Cabinet—Hon. F. Hincks—repeatedly, during the last Session of Parliament, and with great vehemence denied having any part in its construction. The object of that denial was apparently to conceal his treachery to those, who had confided in him, and whom he was then leading in support of a political party who were pursuing a policy directly opposed to the whole course of their lives. His work has been accomplished; and therefore, he now no longer has any interest in misleading those who were then deceived and sacrificed by him. But Mr. Hincks has received his reward: and before entering new scenes, he takes the only opportunities afforded him to turn round and proclaim his own treachery—to recall these denials so emphatically made in Parliament, in presence of his victims—and to say to them, "I did deceive you when I desired you to select a Leader of your own politics, and promised you my aid in his support. I misled you when I told you to adhere to each other and you would hold the reins of power"—for over then "I was plotting your destruction as a political party." The evidences of the above declarations by Mr. Hincks, we draw from his own organ—the Leader. In his speech at the Breanford dinner, as reported by the journal just referred to, we find the following passage—"It is well known that when I urged, nay, when I implored my Hon friend, (Hon. Mr. Spencer,) who sits on the left side of the chairman, to join that Administration, &c., &c." Again, in the same journal, in a report of Mr. Hincks' speech delivered at the Zimmerman banquet, he is reported as saying in reference to the present Ministry,—"I felt it imperative, in the discharge of what I considered to be my public duty—to say duty to my country—to give them an opportunity of conducting the affairs of the country"—thus plainly declaring that he called them into office. In the first quotation, it will be observed, he asserts his great anxiety to induce Mr. Spencer "to join the Administration;" in the second, he openly lays claims to the credit (!) of forming the entire Cabinet. And all this, too, after declaring over and over again, on the floor of the House, that he "did not conceive it possible that such a Ministry could be formed until it was announced that it was already formed."

We do not notice these discrepancies at this time, to attack the chief actor, on his retirement from Canadian politics; but rather to call attention to the concluding act of treachery, in the political drama of the last eighteen months—of that treachery which has, in the person of the Governor of Barbados, by his appointment to that high office, been so amply rewarded. With that appointment, in one respect only have we, as Canadians, anything to do: it has been conferred upon a Canadian Statesman. The Provincial Press has hailed the announcement as an augury of a better state of things—as indicating a more fraternal policy on the part of England towards her Colonies. If such be the case—if this appointment can be looked upon as indicative of the future of Imperial interest in colonial affairs and colonial statesmen, we doubt whether, as colonial Statesmen, we have much to rejoice at. If colonial Statesmen are to be selected for Imperial service—to be the recipients of Im-

perial favors—there must be some rule by which to determine the selection. It is reasonable to suppose that the first appointment will indicate what that rule is; if so this case gives us little to hope for: a statesman, politically degraded, and whose last crowning act, by his own confession was one of treachery to his professions, and to the party by whose support he had gained and enjoyed power, is thus signally rewarded for that treachery. While we cordially agree with the sentiment expressed by some of our contemporaries, "that the removal of Mr. Hincks from Canadian politics is no loss," we do not agree that his proform, effected under circumstances of so much doubt and suspicion, is matter of congratulation to Canadians. The demoralizing effects of the political and official delinquencies of the last few years, and by this one appointment alone, more than outdone. The language of such an act to aspirants for Imperial favor, is—"You have seen his course—you have witnessed its results—if you hope for success, you know the terms!"

The Baltic News.

The intelligence, by the Baltic from the Crimea is of the most satisfactory character; and although the plans of operation laid down by the Allied Generals are kept profoundly secret, yet the attack on Kinburn gives sure indications of their intention to drive the forces of the Czar from the Crimea altogether. If what is stated by telegraph be true,—that the Allies are preparing for a concentric advance from various points in the rear of the Russian Army, and thus entirely cut off the retreat, while the main body forces their way upon Baktcherai, the result will be fearful for the Czar's forces.

The place called Kinburn, situated at the mouth of the Dnieper, is a small town or rather a small village, from which the Russian Army in the Crimea lately have drawn their chief supplies. It appears to have possessed but little fortification, yet we are told it is capable of strong resistance.

The news brought out by the Baltic, on the whole, quite satisfactory, and must produce an effect upon those powers who have so long been halting between two opinions.

The success of the Turks at Kars, is another triumph almost unlooked for. The garrison at that place had been reduced to a state bordering on starvation; yet we hear of their repulsing the besiegers with fearful loss to the Russian forces.

Since the above was put in type we have received the news by the Arago, which further develops the plans of the Allied Generals. There is not the slightest shadow of a doubt, but that they intend establishing a sufficient force at or near Perekop, to cut off all the communications of the Russian Army. This is evident from the fact that rumours are afloat to the effect, that Prince Gortschakoff is preparing to evacuate the Crimea altogether. The position of the Russian Army is becoming every day more and more hazardous; and now that the Allied Generals have landed about 40,000 men between Kinburn and Perekop, we shall soon hear of an attempt by Gortschakoff to force a passage into the interior through this corps. This will be the alternative; for it is altogether impossible for him to receive supplies by water—and his army cannot long subsist on air. The destruction of their own fortifications at Oczakow, so soon after the capture of Kinburn, leads to the conviction that the Russian Army will shortly evacuate the Crimea altogether, and establish themselves further into the interior.

Farmers Club Association.

Pursuant to announcement by advertisement, a meeting was held in the Court House, Newmarket, on Monday last, the 5th inst.—Capt. Berresford, the President of the North York Branch Agricultural Society, in the Chair.

The chairman stated—it was for the meeting to consider whether they would at once proceed to the formation of the Club, or adjourn to another day, and endeavor by that time to secure more in attendance.

Mr. Hartman thought it very desirable to show that some were present, and thus form the nucleus to the Association.

The Chairman said the idea of forming a Club arose merely by accident. At the late Agricultural dinner he had adverted to it, and it was immediately taken up. He thought if farmers were brought together once a week or once a fortnight, for the discussion of the various questions connected with agriculture, it would prove decidedly advantageous to the community, and be far more preferable than the one or two Shows, we now have in a year. The exhibitions had failed to gain the desired object—viz: the interchange of views on modes of agricultural. He thought, too, that the meeting of the Club might be held at different localities with advantage—at Newmarket, Holland Landing, Sharon and Aurora, alternately. He would be glad to put a motion appointing a committee to draft a constitution and By-Laws for the Association.

Mr. Hartman thought it would be treating the farming community rather uncourteously to form the society with so few present. He agreed with the Chairman, that the Spring and Fall Shows had failed to accomplish the desired object. He thought that as the land became old and free from stumps, &c., we would have to change our mode of cultivation. With all the means at our command to enrich the soil, we could not hide from ourselves the fact, that the land was running out. He therefore, thought an interchange of views on the different modes of culture very desirable, and would gladly join the association.

Mr. Hartman then referred to the marl beds to be found both in King and Whitechurch, and which were mentioned by Prof. Hind in his prize report of York Ontario and Peel. It appears that a marl bed in the Township of

King contain 93 per cent of a very valuable ingredient in the raising of wheat viz: limestone. He thought if only one dozen could be got who would take a warm interest in the formation of the Club, before a year had passed away, it would be increased to six times that number.

It was then moved by Mr. Hartman, seconded by Mr. Wilkin, "That the meeting adjourn till Saturday, the 17th inst., then to meet for the appointment of officers, preparing a Constitution and By-Laws, and the transaction of such other business as might be deemed expedient.—Carried.

The Meeting then adjourned accordingly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

California Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Mr. Editor.—I was last night agreeably surprised on intercepting a copy of your neat little sheet, and although your name is strange to me, your paper seemed like the face of an old and valuable friend; for as I greedily scanned each line, many a vision long buried was waked again in the bosom of my remembrance, and even the advertisements subscribed as they were by the old familiar names were pleasing to me as the earnest genius of literature.

Although four years have scarcely elapsed, since I departed your favored country, I could not be otherwise than amused at the giant strides you have made in the march of improvement, a march that will if not so gaudy as some in the neighboring republic compare with the most fortunate nations of the earth, and I trust the watchword of onward shall never cease to agitate and stimulate to healthy action the patriotic and solid people of Canada West.

What an amount of Railroads you possess! and even in dear dirty old Newmarket, you have a Railroad hotel—factories—bookstores—streets with names and every thing else that implies prosperity. In your hasty march towns even spring up as it were with the lamp of Aladdin and there we come to the striking points where as the Missionary says "you've got me," for although quite familiar with "water street" and "Prospect street," and the "Old stand upon the hill" and even with the "log temple," where Theophanes suffered so much in his martyrdom from the persecution of Lobelia, the village of Aurora still remains a mystery. Although I shrewdly suspect that some of the denizens of extinguished Loafertown, could enlighten me a great deal in regard to this troublesome subject.

Well as you will probably call all this twaddle or pipe news I will quash it at once and give you a summary of my present operations, as an illustration of the manner in which the bone and sinew folks amuse themselves in the land of dust. I have existed for the last half year on a bar of the muddy stanislans, who roshes and roars past on his headlong career to the Pacific. He is useful in his way as he sweeps in his majesty through ditch or Canyon, Sluice or Gully, and not a working day elapses without thousands of dollars being extracted from the grim iron-bound mountains and sandy bars that bound the torrent in its course: its color will tell the tale of its operations and calls up pleasingly, sad reflections to the lover of Alop's pale ale. On Monday alone it is partially cleared, owing to the universal cessation of labor on the preceding Sabbath; yet strange to say it is wholesome to drink and for the major portion of the year cool and refreshing.

The diggings upon this bar are now universally deep, the surface being some time exhausted by the operations of our more fortunate predecessors. Our Company of three commenced sinking a shaft in the early part of the dry season; the hole was circular and thirty feet in diameter, and after six weeks constant labor we discovered ourselves waist-deep in water, but not a shadow of the precious ore was as yet perceptible. We determined however not to give up the ship, but continued to heave up enormous stones with the aid of windlass and derrick, many of these boulders were upwards of a quarter of a ton in weight, and the more ponderous ones of which there were many—were sledged or blatted. With constant bailing and hoisting, we at length struck the ledge or bed rock at a depth of 40 feet, when we discovered to our extreme chagrin, that there was not even the color, it having been completely extracted in a previous season by a drift from a contiguous shaft of which we only then became aware. As nothing now remained to repay us for our labor, but the same system, we prospected one segment of the hole which still retained its natural appearance, and found a strata on the ledge one foot in depth which paid an average of 90 cents per bucket, we then commenced to drift, and have continued to average \$100 per week to the men, and are tolerably certain of doing as well until Christmas, when the rain will of course compel us to abandon the rat holes, for our claims in the dry digging, where we calculate to spend the winter months, and in the spring we will—but Pahaw! That is prying further into the future than is prudent in this country, so I shall for the present leave next summer to look out for itself.

As I am but little interested in politics, I can tell but little of which you are not aware. You of course know that in this state as well as in many others Know-nothingism is rampant, and that the spirit of democracy is cold. But all this affects me but little; and although no proficient in republicanism myself, I may just observe in my own small way, that for any practical benefit either the state or federal government is to use the whole batch might as well be prospecting with Sir John Frankland.

For although we possess within the limits of this Country the vast machinery of an arbitrary and most expensive system, we damn no keel but calmly gnaw our bones—pay our taxes and never trouble the cumbersome thing at all, and I must allow that the complaint is quite reciprocal. We have in short in our own little camp of a few hundreds an independent sway of our own, that works admirably and the whole code is brief and to the point—to wit: as all payments are supposed to be cash, all debts are considered as honorable ones—getting tipsy on your own liquor, no punishment—For assault and battery a double allowance is generally served out by the committee of ways and means. For stealing the meaneast ways (a newspaper for instance) the delinquent is severely castigated with a raw hide and banished forever, and he who breaks into the bloody house of life, if detected is sure to receive the humpen cravat, and is suspended with very little suspense. So you must perceive we are a tolerably moral community, but I must acknowledge that many—very many are whiskey loving fellows, with a strong inclination for seven up or a civil game of poker, but I rejoice to say that the presence of a few specimens of the sober sex has already begun to manifest its influence strongly by greatly

abating the frequency of those midnight orgies, I feel positive that so late as last Sunday I met a genuine minor who sported a standing dicky and stoppings hat, gallanting a real live young lady a fresh, importation, from some Atlantic state. Truly civilization is upon us; but for my own part I must plead guilty to the soft impeachment, that however punctilious I may be in the thorough washing of dollar dirt—my own lantern jaws go uncorrupted for a longer period than is precisely consonant with cleanliness or comfort.

Speaking of Know-nothingism, although they apparently fortell a dismal future to the unfortunate man born without the precincts of the gigantic commonwealth, strange to say a British American is still allowed the privilege to breathe and dig; but that may be explained by the fact that we are nearly white as the genuine article and on a pinch might readily pass muster for the real simon pures. Perhaps we had better not grumble so long as the persecution is confined to Negroes, Europeans and Asiatics, the whole of whom one beginning to feel vastly uncomfortable, unless settled in places where their own numbers, may present an insurmountable barrier to the free institutions of Young America.

FRANK SHAW.

A Loyal Song to the Throne of Britain.

Victoria, the Queen of nations,
Long may 'st thou the sceptre away;
And may we in our humble station,
Bless the great victorious day:

Because it is a day of freedom,
Moving nations from their fear;
It is to us like joy in Eden—
Glad tidings to the listening ear.

Exalted Russia is a terror,
To the lesser flock's abhor;
But France and England's no desor,
Oh! see they rise to use the rod.

Russia's back we know is smarting,
With the gentle stripes they feel;
From their towers they're departing,
Their smarting backs reveal.

Britain stands and avows the sceptre,
Our Queen set long upon the Throne;
Although there's faults there's nothing better,
Therefore our Queen and laws we own.

Republican is but a trifle
They themselves do overthrow;
Liberty, by laws, they stifle,
And bind their subjects down below.

A dark spot is in their banner,
Free born subjects fast they bind;
Republicans, this is your manner,
No liberty with you we find.

France and England is for freedom,
And joyfully we join the theme;
Your blacks they'd free, if they could lead them,
They would make your banners clean.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Further by the Baltic.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, dated Therapia, October 12, stating that the Russians attacked Kars on the 29th of September, and were repulsed, after a conflict of seven hours, with a loss of 2500 killed, and twice that number wounded. Upwards of 4000 muskets were left on the field. The loss of the Turks about 700 killed and wounded.

The following dispatch has been received by his Excellency the Ottoman minister at London:—

"Constantinople, October 13.—An official report received from the general commanding at Kars, under date of the 29th ult., announces the following:—The Russians had attacked Kars the same day. The combat lasted eight hours; and during the struggle, which could not have been of a more deadly character, the enemy, after repeated efforts made with its full strength, succeeded in entering some of the batteries, but was repulsed with very heavy losses. After having made considerable efforts, the Russians were compelled to yield before the courage of our brave soldiers, and to retire in a state of complete confusion. In addition to the dead and wounded removed during the action, 4000 were left in the trenches and the environs of the fortress; 100 prisoners were made, and one cannon captured. Our losses amount to 700 or 800 men, amongst whom we have to deplore the death of several superior officers. The Russians are preparing to retreat and to abandon the siege."

HAMBURG, October 15.—A private dispatch has been received here, purporting to be authentic, which states that, in consequence of the defeat of the 29th of September, the Russians are preparing to retreat, having resolved to raise the siege of Kars. The battle was fought with extraordinary animosity on the part of the Russians, who confess to only 400 killed.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

A dispatch received from St. Petersburg states that on the 29th of September the Russian army attacked Kars.

In consequence of several officers of high rank having been killed or wounded early in the action, the assault was unsuccessful.

General Mouravieff adds that, notwithstanding their losses, the Russian troops captured 14 Turkish flags, and that the blockade of Kars is reestablished on the same footing as before this attack.

BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Telegraphic dispatches received by the government announce that Monday, the 15th inst., the allies landed to Cape Kinburn, near the Salt Lakes; but their number was not considerable. In the evening, six allied steamers cannonaded the fortress of Kinburn, which successfully replied to their fire, and damaged one steamer. Ere the Crimea there is no news of importance. The allies continue to occupy the heights facing the valley of Baipar.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—There has only been a cannonade between the fortress of Kinburn and the allied gunboats; and the enemy has made no new movements.

THE ALLIES SURROUNDING THE RUSSIANS.

WARSAW, Oct. 14.—Despatches from Prince Gortschakoff to Prince Paskewitch confirm the news of a simultaneous organized concentric advance of the allies from Eupatoria, Baktcherai, Kertch, and Kinburn, with the intent of surrounding and cutting off the Russian forces.

Lord Panmure has received intelligence that

Sir Colin Campbell has been sent to Eupatoria with a considerable force of infantry and artillery.

The Russian Government has received the following telegraphic report from Prince Gortschakoff:—

"Crimea, Oct. 14.—The enemy abandoned this morning the valley of the Upper Balc, and retreated to the heights between that valley and that of Baider. He was induced to retreat by our movements on Hauri and Alabat."

The army at Eupatoria is said to have occupied three important mountain passes. In the cavalry action near Eupatoria, General d'Altonville had only twelve squadrons under his orders, while the Russians had nineteen.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—Despatches just received state that the allied fleets sailed yesterday from Odessa, and anchored three miles from Kinburn. Kinburn is situated at the extreme western point of the coast which bounds the estuary of Dnieper on the south.

By accounts of the 13th from the Crimea, the advanced posts of the allies were on the 12th within five leagues of Baktcherai. The Russians were retreating slowly. Everything leads to the belief that General Liprandi intends to defend the lines of the Belbeck, and to rest upon the corps commanded by Prince Gortschakoff.

FAST STORES DISCOVERED IN SEBASTOPOL.

A letter from Sebastopol of the 2nd inst., received in Paris, states that the English have found in the Karabelian.

2,222 pieces of cannon,
390,000 bombs and round shot,
30,000 tons of coal,
3,000,000 rations, engines, anchors, and metals, valued at £70,000, besides arms and clothing.

THE FLEET BEFORE ODESSA.

The Austrian "Correspondent" contains the following intelligence from Odessa under dates of the 10th:—

"Eighty ships are in sight of the harbor. Either a decent on the place or a bombardment is expected."

"The Emperor will not visit Odessa at present."

October 11.—A report is in circulation which, under existing circumstances, does not appear improbable; it is rumored the Russians intend to abandon the north side of Sebastopol and retire to Perekop.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIMPSON.

The Daily "News" says:—We believe there is no doubt of the fact that General Simpson has resigned his command in the Crimea, and has recommended General Eyre as his successor. The Government however, have declined to accept General Simpson's resignation.

THE AUDITORSHIP.—By the acceptance, by Mr. Langton, of the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, a vacancy occurs in the representation of Peterboro. Dr. Hall and Mr. Congor, are spoken of as likely to contest the County. Mr. Langton has addressed the following to the electors of Peterboro:—

To the Electors of the County of Peterboro.

GENTLEMEN.—It becomes my duty to inform you, that I have accepted the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, which creates a vacancy in the representation of this County. I cannot part from you without returning you my thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me, and expressing my regret that our political connection is at an end. The personal good will which has subsisted between us, will not be as readily dissolved, and I beg to assure you that if it is ever in my power to promote the welfare of the County, or your own individual interests, you may always command.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN LANGTON.

October 15th, 1855.

The Louisville Courier relates the following as having occurred at a recent collision on the Central Railroad:—"It is mentioned of a drover who was asleep in one of the cars, that when awakened, he looked up, yawned, and noticing the wreck about him, said, 'Well, this is a pretty piece of business. Where's my hat?' This, too, when in the next car twenty head of cattle had been slaughtered."

MATRIMONIAL ON DR.—That one of the daughters of Sir Allan MacNab will shortly be led to the hymeneal altar by Lord Bury. The whitewashing which his Lordship received a few days since at the hands of the Spectator was evidently intended to smooth the way and "make matters pleasant."

We learn that the Grand Jury have found a true bill against Mr. James Beatty, on account of the dangerous condition of the bridge at the Springfield saw mill.—*Streetsville Review.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Arago.

New York, Nov. 6.

The ship Arago arrived here at 3 o'clock. She left Caws at midnight on the 24th ult., and brings 300 passengers.

The steamship America arrived out on the 22nd ult.

30,000 allied troops landed on the peninsula of Tenda on the same morning as the capture of Kinburn. Destination unknown.

Sir William Molesworth died on the 22nd. Another bread demonstration was held in Hyde park on Sunday.

Nothing of importance from the Crimea.

The capture of Kinburn is confirmed.

A steam squadron lies at the mouth of the Dnieper, commanding the entrance to Nicoloff.

The Bourne at Madrid was deserted from the panic caused by cholera.

The Russians blow up the fortifications of Aschakoff on the morning of the 18th.

Private letters received in Paris from officers in the French army, state that it is believed Prince Gortschakoff seeing no possibility of keeping his communications open and regularly receiving supplies, was actively preparing to evacuate the Crimea.

A memorandum of the Danish circular letter to the maritime powers, called for a congress to consider the question of the Sound Dues, is published in the Independent. Denmark insist the affair shall be treated, not as an affair of trade or money, but as a political question. The Congress to meet at Copenhagen on the 4th of November. The basis of the new arrangement to which Denmark is willing to accede is the capitalization of the tolls, and that each of the powers shall contribute to the

payment of this capitalization in a ratio to the dues levied upon its navigation, and commence it on the arrival of the steamer America at Liverpool.

Some excitement was created by the rumored receipt of an official despatch from Washington, demanding from the British government the recall of Mr. Crampson, in consequence of his connection with the British entristment in the United States. The rumour was not credited however.

The Times announces that Gen. Simpson has been recalled.

The Herald states, that Lieutenant-General Sir W. G. Codrington, is to be his successor.

The British Consul at Cologne, has been tried at Berlin, as an accessory to the emigration in Prussia of recruits for the British Service, and has been found guilty; he has been sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 50 thalers.

At Sebastopol the division of infantry of Gen. Danilovsk, occupied the Platen of the Balc, and the French Cavalry had advanced to Baidar.

The army of Eupatoria, daily receives reinforcements. An entire division of French Infantry and a strong body of English Cavalry landed on the 11th.

It is believed that Gortschakoff intended to concentrate his forces round Simpheropol.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

FROM RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Since Friday there has been a quiet trade in Wheat and Flour, with considerable animation in Indian Corn. To-day's market was only moderately attended. Wheat and Flour were held for Friday's rates. Indian Corn, which was yesterday in active request, 4½ having been paid and subsequently refused for mixed, was to-day more difficult of sale at the same figure. Quotations are—Wheat, red 11s 6d a 12; white 12s 3d a 12s 9d. Flour—Oats 4s a 4s. Indian Corn—mixed 4½.

Provisions very quiet and unchanged.

Cotton Market continues to droop; prices have become very irregular and business limited since Saturday. The decline is 1½ sales for two days 10,000 bales.

Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Nov. 6.

The "Asia" arrived at this port last night. The Russians on the 18th, blew up their batteries on Oothokoff point, opposite Kinburn, which commands the entrance to the Dnieper. By this capture the Allies are in full command of the mouth of the great line of River communication in the rear of the Russian forces in the Crimea.

News from Sebastopol not important—principally relating to the movements of the two armies. The substance of the news appears to be, that the Allies are moving forward systematically, and the Russians are retreating in good order back upon their positions.

The Russians have 131 fanly divisions opposite to the Allied lines.

October 12.

The English correspondent says, that the Russians from the North side of Sebastopol, are falling back by detachments on Perekop. There was, however, no diminution in the fire from the forts and batteries on the North side of the Harbour.

The English and French were engaged in clearing the ruins of the city.

A Russian despatch from Berlin 22nd, says:—"The Allies, 40,000 strong, marched from Eupatoria towards Toulai."

Nothing has occurred between Kinburn and Nicoloff."

English letters say, that gunboats had reconnoitred to east of Nicoloff.

The whole of the Russian militia has been ordered to march to reinforce the army of the South.

Two lines, 16 frigates, and some gunboats have entered the Dnieper.

General Potleben is instructed to fortify Nicoloff.

Osman Pacha taken prisoner at Sinope, is exchanged.

Miss N. Gifford has returned to Sebasopol. The Monitor has published lists of the stores found in Sebastopol:—100,000 shot and cartridges, and 500,000 pounds of gunpowder.

The effective land strength in the Crimea of the Allies, 1,400,000 men, is 210,000.

St. Petersburg letters of the 15th say, that the Allies success have caused despondency, yet everything indicates an intention on the part of Russia to continue the war. Preparations were making for the 14th anniversary of local Militia. Prayers were offered for the Emperor's safe return from the Crimea.

When the Russians in Asia heard of the fall of Sebastopol, (Sept. 29,) they made an attack on Kars. Russians lost reported 300. Two Turkish batteries were lost and retaken four times.

The Russians have fortified all places leading to Tiflis.

Osman Pacha is at Rodocodak.

Lord Palmerston, it is said, invites the Earl of Shaftesbury, to accept the vacancy of the Colonial Secretaryship, but his colleagues opposed to it.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket Nov. 5th, 1855.

Our markets have considerably improved during the past week, with an upward tendency. Some large transaction have taken place in Wheat and Flour, between speculators. The following prices are paid by the respective buyers mentioned:

Mr. Thos. Nixon.—Wheat, 9s 4d a 9s 5d; Flour 8s 1d a 9s per bbl. Oats 2s 4d a 2s 6d; Barley 5s a 6s. Peas 3s 6d a 3s 9d. Potatoes 1s 10s. Apples 1s 3d. Pork, 5s; Butter, 1s.

Mr. D. Sutherland.—Fall Wheat, 9s 3d a 9s 5d; Spring 9s 1d a 9s 4d. Flour 9s. Oats 2s 4d. Potatoes 2s. Butter 1s 1d. Pork 5s a 5s 6d.

Mr. Ford.—Fall Wheat 9s 3d a 9s 5d; for Spring 9s 4d. Flour 9s 1d a 9s 2d. Not buying other descriptions of grain.

Mr. J. W. Marsden.—Wheat 9s a 9s 6d, according to quality. Flour 8s 1d a 9s per bbl. Oats 2s 4d a 2s 6d. Wheat 1s a 1s 2d.

Starved.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride father, by the Rev. S. F. Ramsey, ROBERT FLEMING, of Toronto, to ANELIA, second daughter of Joseph Hewitt, Esq. of Newmarket.

[We beg to acknowledge the receipt of an announcement to this notice.]

BASED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.—The great remedies for Whooping Cough and Croup, and Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints, are Dr. J. McClinck's WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY and his DIARRHEA CORDIAL. Their power to arrest and cure disease has no equal. They have been perfected by over twenty years successful and immense practice by the late Dean of Philadelphia College of Medicine. Sold by

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THE GREATEST AND MOST SCIENTIFIC MEN seldom, if ever, give to the world the result of their researches, which have led them forward, step by step, to the highest pinnacle of the art. But Dr. J. McClinck has taken the positive course. His discoveries are made known to all, far and wide. His Alternative Syrup for purifying the whole system, and Dr. J. McClinck's Elixirs, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Appetite, are daily effecting the most rapid and wonderful cures. All appreciate their intrinsic merits. Sold by

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